

# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**BEN-GURION'S  
NEW WORLD  
AGENDA**

— PAGES 2-4



## COMMENT

### THE ANSWER TO KRUSCHEV'S SHOE

What will de Gaulle and Kennedy talk about? What will Krushchev tell Kennedy? And will Ben-Gurion be able to impress his image of the Middle East—and also of Africa—on the President? Who can say this weekend what changes will come over the international scene as a result of the travels and high level talks of these coming ten days? Only one thing is certain: the world will be a different place; one way or another we shall be in a changed and new state of international affairs after Kennedy has in turn met with Ben-Gurion, de Gaulle, Krushchev and Macmillan. Things won't be the same again after these encounters.

For these meetings, even if they do nothing else, will record the changed alignment in the world; the end of the short era of American supremacy in world affairs. This does not mean that we shall enter a period of new conflicts between the great powers, but it does mean that the settlement which was reached at the end of the second World War has largely lost its validity. The relationship between the Powers in 1961 is no longer that of 1945, or even 1950. The dominant American power complex which made the decisions and settlements of that period possible, is no longer in a position to impose new settlements, or even to maintain the old ones.

\* \* \*

This clearly is the essence of the Kennedy-Krushchev era which we are to enter next week. It looks like becoming the era of revision of the settlement made after the second World War, just as the settlements of the first World War—Versailles and Brest-Litovsk—came under fire in the nineteen-thirties. But there are two big differences this time: then the conflict was confined to Europe; now the revisionist demand is on a world scale, and it is reinforced by the new nations who were not directly party to the post-war settlement.

The second big difference comes from the existence of the United Nations. It may have its weaknesses and shortcomings, but it remains a central factor in the situation, whereas the League of Nations was played out after the Abyssinian *débâcle*. It is therefore not surprising that the United Nations should be destined in 1961 to become a principal testing ground for the Soviet and western partisans. For under the condition of nuclear deadlock in world armaments, the only effective place where the new revisionism could assert itself *effectively*, without producing armed conflict, was at the United Nations.

One has only to pose the new situation in this way to appreciate to what extent Israel is bound to find herself at the very heart of this conflict without in any way wanting to be involved in it. For the hard core of the revisionist bloc at the United Nations is made up by the Soviet Union, the communist countries and the Arab states, supported by a sizeable number of the Afro-Asian group. The Russians know that the price of retaining the Arab vote is support of the Arab position against Israel—and not only in Israel but also in Africa. Thus, whatever other major issues may become involved in the Soviet drive for the reorganisation of the United Nations: be it the admission of Communist China, or disarmament, nuclear tests or de-colonisation, the Russians will have to link it with some revision of the Palestine settlement as the price they will have to pay for Arab support.

\* \* \*

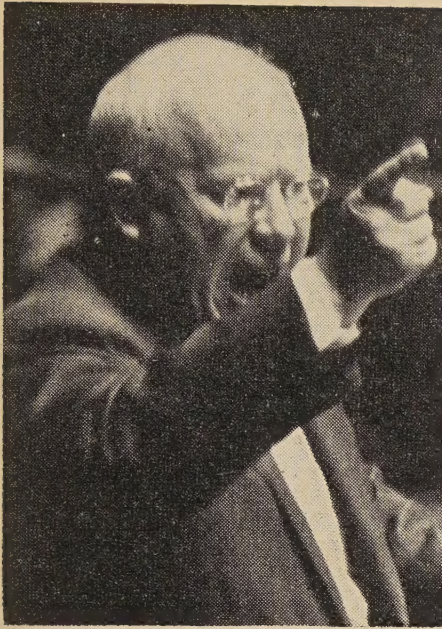
It is against this fundamental background that Ben-Gurion's mission will have to be assessed. It is, admittedly, not easy to fight this kind of revisionism. Some of it appears inevitably as historically just and superficially reasonable. The temptation is, therefore, great to appease it with concessions, but partial concessions have rarely settled a revisionist demand for the whole; they have usually served only to whet the appetite for more. Krushchev understands this, and he has stated his total demands where Hammarskjöld is concerned. He wants him out of the U.N. and he wants a reorganised U.N. that will not be in a position to act as the principal instrument against Soviet-Arab revisionism.

The Arab leaders are taking much the same stand. President Nasser did it over the Congo situation, and, on Tuesday, Kamil Abdul Rahim, the Arab League's representative in New York, warned President Kennedy against guaranteeing Israel's frontiers when he meets with Ben-Gurion. "No Arab Government," he said, "would accept the validity of a big Power guarantee of Israel's existing borders. To guarantee them would be a violation of the Armistice Agreement." What concessions can or should any government make to this frame of mind, which is calculated not to get concessions but to unnerve the adversary?

\* \* \*

This will clearly be very much in the Israel Premier's mind when he meets Mr. Hammarskjöld on his arrival in New York. For Krushchev's shoe banging on the U.N. desk and the Arab demands for a revision of the Palestine settlement are simply two sides of the same policy. Both Hammarskjöld and Ben-Gurion will need to consider how to meet this new threat of revisionism, and to meet it with positive and constructive answers.





MR. K.  
*Paying the Arab price*

## BEN-GURION'S NEW INITIATIVE

### IMPORTANT MEETINGS IN NEW YORK FOLLOWING OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

*from our special correspondent*

#### London Airport—Tuesday:

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and his small informal party arrived in London shortly after midday and were greeted with a cheerful lack of formality and press conferences by the Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, by Ambassador and Mrs. Lourie and senior members of the Israel Embassy.

That was all. There was no protocol, no formal greetings from the Government or from the Jewish community as this was, in the language of the airlines, not a visit to London but only a "technical break" in Ben-Gurion's journey to Ottawa. This complete absence of fuss and formality enabled the Premier to have a lively and expressive heart-to-heart talk with his Foreign Minister, and to talk to the Ambassador and some others during the 100-minute stopover.

Mrs. Meir left the party before they took off, to catch her own plane to Oslo where she will have talks later this month, while Ben-Gurion said good-bye to his family and continued on his journey into the still uncharted new world of western diplomacy.

**Substance that matters:** For it is this unknown aspect of the Kennedy Administration that is now increasingly weighed,

not only in Jerusalem and in the Middle East generally, but in every part of the world. And Ben-Gurion, no less than de Gaulle or Macmillan, has felt the need to come to grips with and understand the enigmatic young man in the White House.

Ben-Gurion, like de Gaulle and Macmillan, has studied closely everything Kennedy has said and written over a considerable number of years: his book of political profiles, his speeches, his book reviews, his press conferences. But at the end, they all came to much the same conclusion: that it was difficult to get to know Kennedy through his writings. They had to meet him face to face.

Once Ben-Gurion realised this, he was not one to stand on ceremony. The form does not matter to him as long as he gets the substance. The official visit to Canada and the tenth anniversary celebration of the Israel Bond Drive provided the opportunity. The meeting was to have taken place last month, but because of Kennedy's preoccupation with Cuba, it was delayed.

**Effect on Africa:** It will now take place on the eve of Kennedy's meeting with de Gaulle, and less than a week before his meeting with Khrushchev. Ben-Gurion is clearly fully aware of the unique opportunity and responsibility with which the accident of timing has invested his meeting with the President.

For the discussions will surely not be confined to Israel's relations with the United States or to the problems of the Arab-Israeli dispute. They are bound to go much further afield. President Kennedy is very concerned about the impact of Israel-Arab differences on Africa and especially the African vote at the U.N.

Ben-Gurion has given much thought to this question and intends to make some very precise suggestions. He has also given more thought to the problems arising from the continued non-settlement of the Palestine Arab refugee situation.



MR. H.  
*Victim of resettlement?*

On this score also, Ben-Gurion—much to the surprise of his political opponents at home—will have some very concrete propositions both for President Kennedy and the Canadian Prime Minister.

**Invitation to Dimona?** One topic very much in the American mind is the unanswered question of Israel as the *nth* Power in atomic development. The subject has not been pressed since the outcry last December over Israel's second atomic reactor. Ben-Gurion will now reassure Kennedy on this matter, and probably invite American experts to visit the almost completed reactor at Dimona.

But important as these matters are, it is clear that Ben-Gurion's foremost purpose (and probably Kennedy's as well) is to be able to size up his man. As this small, confident and completely relaxed statesman walked back to his plane, he knew that next week he would be measured with the other two men that Kennedy would be meeting. It was no small matter to be assessed with de Gaulle and Khrushchev.

It was clearly a meeting where personality would count as much as policy. Would Ben-Gurion bridge this gulf between two generations; would he get through to the President? Success or failure will have a decisive impact on Israel's next decade, for history is more often made in an almost casual hotel meeting such as this, than in the full-dress, set conference negotiations.

**Meeting with Hammarskjöld:** Ben-Gurion ends his visit to Canada on Sunday morning when he is expected in New York. He will meet Kennedy next Tuesday. But before that he will have

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Cover: Premier Ben-Gurion meets  
Mrs. Meir and Ambassador Lourie  
at London Airport.

Jewish Observer Photo





GREETING THE PREMIER AT LONDON AIRPORT

*Israel Embassy's Izhak Unna, Arie Miron, the Military Attache Dan Hiram and Assistants Commander Sofar and Colonel Dor in an informal welcome*

another meeting which has received virtually no publicity: he is to discuss future prospects with the U.N. Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld.

This discussion may also not be along the lines usually forecast. For both Hammarskjöld and Ben-Gurion see the future of the U.N. itself as more urgently requiring attention than the Middle East. While no one at the U.N. is inclined to minimise the latent risks in the Middle East situation, with its renewed emphasis on war propaganda and mounting armaments, the more immediate danger is seen in New York, at U.N. headquarters.

It is evident that Krushchev's offensive for a massive reorganisation of the U.N. has made more headway than many people suspected, and sooner than has been anticipated there may be some drastic changes in the entire United Nations' set-up. The Arab delegations are banking heavily on such a switch. They are convinced that it will provide them with further opportunities to harass the Israelis.

**Not as much as they might:** Here again, the U.S. and Britain, and the French also, have failed completely to respond constructively to this offensive. There is a feeling that the Israelis have also not done as much as they might. Ben-Gurion will seek a first-hand picture from the Secretary General, and he may have some suggestions of his own.

In fact, it looks increasingly as if this preliminary talk with Hammarskjöld, like those with the Canadians in Ottawa, will have a considerable bearing on Ben-Gurion's talk with Kennedy. The entanglement of the U.S. with the future

of the U.N. is daily becoming clearer, and Israel's policy at the U.N. may well be a significant factor in the shaping of U.S. policy towards Israel.

If there are, thus, many elements of uncertainty on the eve of Ben-Gurion's talks with Kennedy and Hammarskjöld, there is none about his intentions when he comes to speak to American Jewry.

**Quiet of Oxford:** Ben-Gurion clearly feels strongly that he has been misrepresented by the press and by Dr. Goldmann at his press conference, and he intends taking the opportunity to speak directly—and forthrightly—to American Jewry when he comes to declare himself next week.

He is planning to return to London at the end of next week and to spend his customary quiet few days in the more academic milieu of Oxford.

## TRIAL SPOTLIGHT MOVES TO HUNGARY

### ROLE OF WISLICENY

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

By way of western Europe, and this week of Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, we have—in six weeks and after dozens of personal testimonies and the presentation of one thousand documents—reached what will probably prove the most controversial stage of the trial of Adolf Eichmann: his activities in Hungary.

Evidence throughout the whole of next

week is expected to deal with Eichmann's personal role in the extermination of Hungarian Jewry and specifically with what has come to be known as the "blood for goods" deal, the alleged offer by Eichmann to exchange one million Jews for 10,000 trucks, some soap and some coffee. Evidence on this and other phases of Eichmann's activities will be given by Joel Brand.

Inevitably, the court will be involved in the political issue raised by the Hungarian episode. Already we have had a hint of the shadowy dealings in which Eichmann and his aide Dieter Wisliceny were involved in the later stages of their implementation of the "Final Solution of the Jewish Problem."

**Taken over by Kastner:** This came on Tuesday in the evidence given by Dr. Ernst Abeles, a Jewish official in Slovakia during the war years. At an early stage, said Abeles, Wisliceny had stopped the deportation of Bratislava Jews to Auschwitz on payment of a bribe worth between forty and fifty thousand dollars. Slovakian Jewish leaders offered Wisliceny between two and three million dollars if he would guarantee a permanent halt to the deportations.

After visiting Germany for consultations, Wisliceny returned with the information that the matter was negotiable. Meanwhile, testified Dr. Abeles, an appeal for the ransom money had been smuggled to the outside world and reached Saly Meyer, representative of the Joint Distribution Committee in Switzerland. But the Jewish leaders in the west apparently considered the deal too fantastic and the money never came through.

It was then, according to Abeles, that the negotiations shifted to Hungary where they were carried on directly by Eichmann and the late Dr. Israel Kastner.

**On the stand:** An affidavit sworn by Wisliceny for the Nuremberg tribunal (he was hanged in Bratislava in 1948) said that he had received \$28,000 from Bratislava Jewry. He had passed the money over to Eichmann who at first rebuked him for accepting it, but then forwarded it to Himmler with a suggestion that the Jews might be ransomed for large sums. Wisliceny testified that he had learned later that while Eichmann did communicate with Himmler on the subject, he was against the proposal.

The Wisliceny affidavit is expected to feature large in the presentation of the Hungarian tragedy. Defence circles have made known that Eichmann will probably be put on the witness stand by the defence when it comes to present its case. He will then be open to cross-examination.



## U.A.R.

### BONN WITHDRAWS HER AMBASSADOR NO ROOM TO MANOEUVRE

*from our own correspondent*

#### Bonn :

West Germany's Ambassador in Cairo, Walter Weber, and her Consul in Damascus are home, and will be staying at home for the foreseeable future. A visit to have been paid here by U.A.R. Vice-President Latif Bogdadi is off and economic talks which were to have taken place between the two countries have been postponed.

This is the sharp result of Cairo's agreement to accept an East German consulate in Damascus and her rejection of a Bonn warning that to do so would be to recognise the East German Government and, consequently, to alienate the West German administration.

There was considerable feeling in Bonn against withdrawing the Ambassador. It was only after considerable behind-the-scenes negotiations that Bonn was able to secure an economic foothold in the U.A.R.

**All—or none :** Now this position is in jeopardy. Ambassador Weber returned home with a sharp warning from Cairo that, in no circumstances, would President Nasser accept economic co-operation which required him to choose between the two Germans.

But Foreign Minister von Brentano has little room to manoeuvre. He is committed to a policy which requires public disapproval of any recognition of Eastern Germany. If there is one case of exception, then all must be excepted.

It was against this background that Arab League Secretary General Abdel Khalek Hassouna paid his recent visit here. Hassouna has made all sorts of claims about the success of his mission.

**Protest about a book :** He claimed, first, that, as a result of his intervention, the name of the head of the Israel trade mission has been placed at the bottom of the diplomatic list, instead of, as previously, according to his seniority. He quoted Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt as expressing his pleasure at being acquainted with many facts about Palestine of which he was not previously aware and with saying the Israeli press had attributed many statements to him during his recent visit to Israel which he had not, in fact, made.

Hassouna also stated that certain



NASSER WITH GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE  
*Matching carpets to politics*

German officials had told him the reparations paid by Germany to Israel were paid under pressure in the past. Now it was its own master and dominated its own affairs. These same officials, he declared, had demanded suspension of the distribution of a book entitled "Israel, Land of Hope," which some West German embassies abroad were distributing.

Whatever success Hassouna may have achieved, and there is thus far no open indication of its extent, the latest *contretemps* between the U.A.R. and West Germany must be regarded as a major setback.

### GROWING ANGER WITH BRITAIN

#### CAIRO TIRES OF WAITING

When full Anglo-U.A.R. diplomatic relations were resumed several weeks ago, there was general optimism in Cairo that permission for U.A.R. consulates to be opened in both Aden and Kuwait would not be long in following.

However, the weeks since then have passed without Whitehall showing any inclination to take the matter further. And last week, in the U.A.R. National Assembly, Foreign Under-Secretary Zulficar Sabri went on record with a complaint.

Aden, he said, had been selected for the first U.A.R. consulate in the "Arab south," but the British authorities had adamantly refused Cairo's request time and again "on the pretext that our broadcasts—which they termed hostile—

and the information they possess about our activities there make it impossible for them to agree."

**A memorandum :** However, he said, the real reason for Britain's refusal was its attempt to cloak its activities in Aden in secrecy, "so that we shall not learn about its designs against the inhabitants, about their plight and hazards, and about the organised emigration to Kuwait from certain Commonwealth countries which is conducted with the purpose of obliterating the all-Arab character of Kuwait."

Which brought Sabri to Kuwait, his country's second choice for a consulate. The idea, he explained, was that this consulate would look after the interests of U.A.R. subjects not only in Kuwait itself but also in the nearby Persian Gulf amirates. But no reply had yet been received to Cairo's request.

There had been several notifications from the British Government some of which said that the Ruler of Kuwait, who was then on a journey abroad, had requested the British representative in Kuwait to wait until his return in order that the matter could be discussed with him. "Then an official memorandum was received from the British Government informing us that the subject had been discussed... and that the British Government had the pleasure to announce that H.H. the Ruler had agreed in principle on the establishment of a consulate."

**"Independent" Kuwait?** "However, he pointed out, Kuwait lacked the necessary administration to meet the establishment of foreign consulates."

But, said Sabri, reports now indicated that "Kuwait is on the way to proclaiming its independence. We hope, therefore, that an official decision will then be taken to abrogate (the British) agreement. On behalf of the Government, we welcome the declaration of Kuwait's independence."

## SELBY'S

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# ISRAEL

## MAPAI OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

**"TELL THE TRUTH, GOOD AND  
BAD": BEN-GURION**

*from Amos Ben-Vered*

### Jerusalem :

A first concerted effort to bring Mapai's message across to the electorate was made over the long Shavuot weekend, following Joseph Almogi's announcement from campaign headquarters that the preparatory stage of election planning had concluded.

In the first instance, he stated, efforts had been directed toward explaining to Mapai members and supporters what the elections were all about. Now the party was going to the people, with an increased number of public meetings and small private gatherings.

Over the weekend, and on the eve of his departure for Ottawa and Washington, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion added his voice to those who warned that the security situation was "not all roses." Addressing six thousand delegates from Mapai moshavim, the Premier cautioned lest Israel's two military victories of the past create over-confidence in the strength of the armed forces.

**Not by arms alone :** Other weekend rallies were addressed by leading Mapai personalities and, in contrast with the previous lack of interest, the public made the effort to attend. Abba Eban drew an audience of two thousand in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Aviv. Other party leaders notched up attendances of several hundred each. In all these cases, members of what is called the "general public" were well represented among official delegates and party stalwarts.

The main slings and arrows of all the speakers were directed against the Liberals, but the speakers did not neglect "positive thinking," in the wake of Ben-Gurion's admonishment of last Thursday that the campaign should be "educational" and tell the truth, both good and bad, without embellishments.

Eban's speech was mainly devoted to the foreign and security situation, but he did promise that secondary education would be extended to every boy and girl who was suited for it. The question today, he said, was not only how many tanks this or that nation had, but who would win the scientific race.

**Centrality of France :** In an amused aside, Eban noted that, last week, Yehuda

Shaari of the Liberals had asked that Israel should recognise Red China. "As we recognised China nine years ago," commented Eban, "this is an easily acceptable request."

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, speaking before a capacity crowd in a Jaffa hall, said that Mapai might propose that the life of the Knesset be extended to cover a period of five years, instead of the statutory four, so as to compensate for the present early holding of elections. The Minister sketched out development plans for the next few years, promising much "sweat and toil" to meet the challenges of the future.



LAVON IN RETIREMENT  
*A brooding silence broken*

Deputy Defence Minister Shimon Peres, putting in appearances in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, said the central point of Israel's foreign policy must remain her relations with France. He also argued that it was impossible to give up military government in some predominantly Arab areas of Israel until the Arab states abandoned their hope of conquering Israel.

**Attack on Ben-Gurion :** For their part, the Liberals continue to be het up over the refusal of newspapers controlled by Mapai to print their electioneering advertisements. *Davar* maintains that it rejects only "objectionable" advertisements and, in support of this viewpoint, printed a signed article on Friday by Itzhak Yaari which contained the full text of the Liberal advertisement they had turned down.

This contained an attack on Ben-Gurion on the occasion of his trip to the U.S. and Canada, urging him, among other things, not to "get us involved with your ideas on international subjects that don't concern us, as you did after your declaration on the Oder-Neisse line. Don't sow futile dissension and futile hatred between the Jews of the Diaspora as you did with regard to the "Affair" in Israel. Don't aggravate relations between the Zionist movement and the State of Israel, as you do with your barren struggle against Zionism, etc."

Mapai veteran Herzl Berger gave your correspondent his ideas on how Mapai should counter Liberal election propaganda. Taking an article by Yehuda Shaari, he said the Liberals demanded an extension of the welfare state. Mapai would like this, too, but this was a matter of finance which, in turn, was the function of taxation. The Liberals, however, had always been in the front rank of those demanding a tax reduction.

**More or less ?** To those Liberals who wanted to strip the Histadrut of some of its enterprises, he would point out that this meant nationalisation, and he for one did not want the government to have more powers than it already possessed. The Kupat Holim, too, would have to become state-owned. How did this square up with the principles of a Liberal Party, which should be striving to decrease rather than increase the amount of state ownership?

## LAVON PITCHES IN CHARGES "ACT OF INJUSTICE" IN HISTADRUT CHANGE

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

After many weeks of uncharacteristic and brooding silence, Pinhas Lavon is back in the headlines. He re-appeared on the scene last Friday with a statement in *Ma'ariv* sharply criticising the Histadrut's Arab Affairs Department for replacing its director, N. Yahalom, as Lavon appointee.

Overlooking the fact that he himself had dismissed former Arab Affairs director Reuven Barkatt and replaced him with Yahalom, Lavon charged that it was now enough for "a certain Government factor" to require the dismissal of a certain man from the Histadrut for it to be done.

He considered it a personal and public duty to state that the decision to dismiss Yahalom was "an act of injustice towards the man, a damaging act toward the Histadrut, one which destroyed the relation-



*This is how Israel's Liberal Party put forward its platform in paid advertisements in the Israel press last week:*

## THE LIBERAL PARTY

### Statement of Principles

#### THE LIBERAL PARTY—

##### A Necessity for Israel's National Existence

Israel vitally needs to maintain and increase its defensive power, to enlist the co-operation of all forces at home and in the Zionist Movement, to win and foster trusted allies who can help it to live in peace and develop its resources.

At the same time, the very core of its leadership is vitiated by the depreciation of social and moral values; scandals and "affairs" reveal the soft spots which endanger the nation's existence and debase its image at home and abroad.

At this juncture, old and new forces have found the strength to join together in one singleminded effort: The Liberal Party of Israel has come into being.

#### THE LIBERAL PARTY—

##### A Necessity for Israel's Democratic Way of Life

So often has the established order of free and civilised countries been overthrown these last hundred years, that the signs of danger are by now common knowledge: the democracy of a country and the liberties of its citizens are in danger when the Government controls not only the powers given it by law, but also a strong party machine and the citizen's economic life—for these means enable it effectively to prevent any orderly change of administration.

In the Liberal Party the thinking citizen sees an effective instrument for correcting what is wrong and for changing what needs to be changed.

#### THE LIBERAL PARTY—

##### A Necessity for Israel's Social Balance

On the left and on the right, forces lusting for one-man rule would have us believe that liberty is incapable of applying the daring remedies indicated by the problems of our economy and society. The danger which they present is not one of violent revolution, but of the gradual erosion of individual liberties—the first economic ones. We should by now have learned that there is no personal liberty or security without the political liberty guaranteed by a democratic, free and self-renewing system of government; and that until the individual and his family are safe from want and fear of want, the public at large cares nothing for a democratic regime and civic liberties. Economic freedom and social security are the two mainstays of free democratic government.

*Therefore The Liberal Party stands for social security as well as for individual freedom.*

The Liberal Party calls upon all citizens to make Israel a country of law, of immigration, of freedom and of prosperity.

The aims of the State of Israel are:

**To be a safe haven—nationally, economically and socially—for the dispersed of the Jewish People;**  
**To provide strong foundations for the rebuilding of Israel's age-old greatness;**  
**To become a lasting instrument for the establishment of a free and progressive Israeli society, merging all that is good in old and new.**

*If this is to be achieved, it is imperative that we—*

**MAKE THE security of the country and the integrity of its borders on the one hand, and the perpetuation of Jewish national culture throughout the world on the other hand, our foremost concern;**  
**MAINTAIN THE Zionist Movement as the living bridge between the Nation and the Diaspora and the State of Israel;**

**CLAIM FREEDOM of emigration for Jews wishing to immigrate to Israel and establish such conditions for absorption as will make immigration attractive;**

**DISPLAY MORE political initiative in improving our standing in the eyes of the powers competing for world domination;**  
**STRIVE FOR regional peace and develop continuous initiative to that purpose;**

**EXPAND OUR co-operation with new nations in Africa and Asia.**  
*And at home—*

**PLAN OUR economy so as to free it from its dependence on foreign resources and to achieve economic independence;**

**STRIVE FOR integration within the new international economic organisations;**

**REFORM THE tax system, encourage saving and discourage inflationary tendencies by means of balanced budgets, retrenchment of the public administration and widespread national saving;**

**ENACT A constitution safeguarding the democratic-liberal character of the regime and the balance of political and social power as between the different elements of the community;**

**ENACT A system of social welfare laws freeing the citizen from political and social dependence in all that concerns his bread-winning, health and his advancement in his chosen occupation.**

★

*By keeping faith with the basic freedoms: freedom of trade association, of speech and of press; by assuring that the Government is subject to check by the Law and the Courts; by effective civilian control over the defence system; by ensuring equality before the Law, equality of rights and equality of duties for all citizens; and by preventing all discrimination by reason of class, religion or community, we shall assure:*

**THE ADVANCEMENT of Israel as a creative and prosperous country, capable of maintaining itself out of its own resources and of making provision, by virtue of being a Welfare and Prosperity State, for a minimum subsistence for all, help for the weak and needy, ample opportunity for the initiative of the industrious, and suitable reward for the efficient.**

**THE RIGHT to private property, freedom of choice of occupation, and full enjoyment by the worker of the fruits of his labour;**

**PROVISION of health and welfare services by the State;**

**FULL AND differentiated educational facilities for all according to talent and need and not to parents' means, as the basis for a socially integrated, nationally united, socially and technically advanced community;**

**A NATIONAL economy based on the ability to compete at home and abroad;**

**CO-EXISTENCE of private, state and co-operative enterprise;**

**DIRECTION of state enterprise to basic economic activities, and equality of privilege for all sectors of the economy;**

**PROHIBITION of trusts and monopolies, and safeguards for the just rights and interests of the consumer.**

*The Liberal Party will encourage the improvement of labour morale and the consciousness of Israel's national mission in all ways of life; call for a greater pioneering and volunteering effort and for its recognition as a social and educational value; make further efforts in settling the Negev and populating Galilee; and revive the belief of the younger generation in the national and all-human ideals of Israel.*

★

Addressing itself to all ranks of the nation, composed of members of all classes, basing its ideas on the eternal values of the Jewish people and on the new conception of Liberalism, the Liberal Party is qualified to become a central political force with serious prospects of bringing about a decisive change in power relations in the country, of establishing a better balance between the needs of the community and the liberties of the individual, of encouraging tolerance for the opinion of others, and of providing a new approach to social and national problems. The time is more than ripe for a national and social awakening and for a renewal of our democratic way of life. The Liberal Party assumes a grave responsibility: to fight for the establishment of a regime of Social Liberalism in the State of Israel.

**UNITED WE SHALL FULFIL OUR TASK AND ACHIEVE OUR AIM**



ship between the Government and the Histadrut, and a stupid one from the point of view of the desired objective."

**Mapai majority:** The decision to replace Yahalom was taken at a meeting of the Histadrut Arab Affairs Department on Thursday night, presided over by department chairman Aharon Becker, who is also secretary general of the Histadrut and, as such, Lavon's successor. Becker stated that the change had been decided upon so as to ensure more orderly work in the department in the future.

Yahalom is to be succeeded by Eliahu Agasi, a veteran Histadrut official who has worked for many years in its Cultural Department. His appointment was approved by a vote of four (Mapai) to three (Mapam, Ahdut Avoda and the Liberals). After the vote, Becker stated that the Histadrut would continue to conduct an independent policy towards Arab workers and "is not prepared to accept orders from any outside source. With that, the Histadrut will remain faithful to its traditional policy of maximum co-ordination with the Government—which, of course, does not mean that disagreements cannot occur."

Lavon's charge, however, was that Yahalom had been ousted to suit his opponents in the government. If the policy Yahalom followed did not meet with the approval of the Histadrut Executive, then they had only to tell him so and instruct him to follow a different course. "The solution chosen—dismissal, instead of clarification of policy—is a damaging and bad solution from all points of view."

**A precedent:** There has been no Mapai reaction to Lavon's outburst, though its

timing, which coincides with the launching of the party's election campaign, is regarded as ominous. Leading Histadrut circles, however, point out that Yahalom has not been "sacked" and is being transferred to another department. They also note, with some acidity, that Lavon had no compunction about ousting Reuven Barkatt and Mrs. Josephtal from the Histadrut when he considered it "in the interests of the Histadrut."

## KIRYAT GAT LABOUR SHORTAGE FORESEEN

### EARLY YEARS OF STRUGGLE BEGIN TO PAY OFF

Kiryat Gat, Israel's fastest developing new town, despite the fact that it is one of Israel's youngest, is beginning to have a labour problem, said Mayor Gideon Naor in an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER, on his way through London to the United States.

Planning of this regional urban centre of the Lachish region started six years ago, and a year later building got under way. The main problem at that time, said Naor, was to create enough jobs for the people coming to settle there.

The exploitation of agricultural crops grown in the surrounding area according to a preconceived plan was the driving force behind Kiryat Gat's industrial development. It was given impetus by the establishment there of Israel's largest sugar beet refining plant.

**Textile industry:** Cotton also grew well in the Lachish region, and the increasing crop had already formed the



ERIC LUCAS AND GIDEON NAOR  
*Something for everyone*

basis for a steadily expanding textile industry.

Cotton ginning plants, a large spinning mill, weaving plants and dyeing and finishing plants had all been set up, and more were planned.

A Jewish industrialist from Chile, had begun building a complete woollen textile complex, from the first processing right through to the finished clothes. When it was in full production, it would employ 1,000 people.

**Light industry too:** Light industry was also represented. "It is not necessarily connected with agriculture in this case, as we want to achieve industrial diversification as well as industrial growth", said Naor.

It was Kiryat Gat's rapid speed of development that was leading to a manpower shortage in the foreseeable future, declared the mayor. "We already have 12,000 inhabitants from thirty different countries, and by 1970 we hope that our population will have reached 50,000"

"Our total of 2,800 families contains a very large proportion of veteran settlers from other parts of Israel—450, over a sixth of the total. These old-timers have a very important part to play in the cultural life and development of Kiryat Gat."

Garbled transmission led to an error in the last paragraph of "Choice of Eichmann Reading for Germans" in the JEWISH OBSERVER of May 12. It should have read:

The spate of Eichmann books is purely a matter of the publishers taking advantage of the present situation, since a survey of booksellers has shown that public demand for books of this kind is small. This is almost as good an indication as a Gallup poll of the state of German public opinion. Whether it will change as the trial runs its course is a moot question at this stage.

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# IN THE NEWS

## DIPLOMACY BY PRESS CONFERENCE

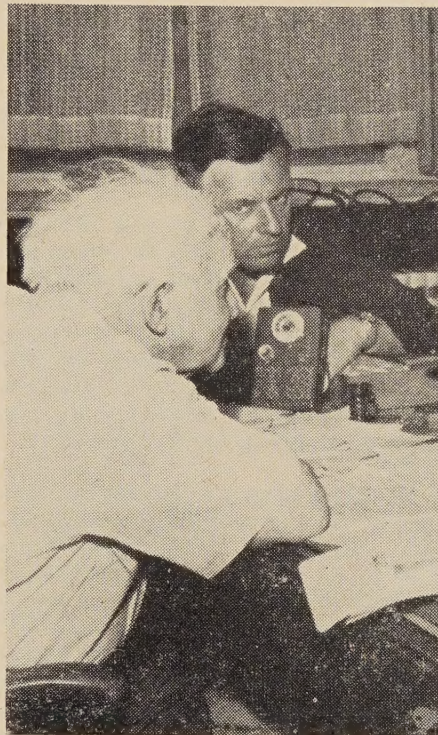
ONE OF THE MOST puzzling problems for the future historians of our time will be to evaluate the statements made by statesmen at their press conferences on arrival at or on departure from foreign capitals. For a great deal that is said on such occasions, they will discover, will be the exact opposite of what the speaker actually wanted to or would rather have said—if the conversation had been in private and not on the record for the press, radio and television.

I was able to watch a first-hand demonstration of this process in London last week. President Bourguiba was giving a press conference at the Tunisian Embassy, and a large and varied gathering of the world's press awaited him. He explained at the outset that he would not be able to be as frank as he would like on some questions affecting the heads of state of other countries, but he would do his best. He answered the first question about development, and then suddenly the whole atmosphere changed, and became tense.

### NOT EVEN NEWS

Bourguiba had been asked two questions about the statement which he had made a few days earlier in New York on the relations between Israel and the Arab states. In a sense, both were leading questions which in effect invited Bourguiba to unsay what he had said in New York. This was clearly something which Bourguiba could not do without making a lot of trouble for himself. He had, in a way, been provoked into making the statement critical of Israel in New York (at least, that was how it looked from here). But now I could watch the actual process at work. He had to repeat his words, with angry emphasis, or publicly accept the Israeli thesis which the questioners had put to him.

If this had been a discussion between diplomats, the obvious move for Bourguiba's questioners would have been to maintain their friendly relations and avoid anything which would compel the Tunisian President to take a public stand on his position. But the press questioners took the opposite course. Why? It clarified nothing. It was not news. All that the questions succeeded in doing was to embarrass Bourguiba and compel him to underline his hostile pronouncement on the subject.



KOLLEK WITH BEN-GURION  
*A formidable list of achievements for a fifty-year-old*

## TEDDY KOLLEK'S FIFTY

TEDDY KOLLEK HAD broken the road curfew on Christmas Day 1945 and was taken to Athlit Police Station to be checked. A somewhat happy sergeant gave him and his companion a scrap of paper with the police stamp. On it was written that "the undimensioned" were allowed to pass all road blocks; the two did, leaving behind many puzzled sentries and officers at check points. But somehow this description by the tipsy duty officer has always fitted Teddy Kollek better than any other I can think of... "undimensioned"...

Next Saturday, Teddy Kollek will be fifty, and even that has an undimensional aspect. No one has ever thought of Teddy Kollek being forty or fifty; one has assumed that he is a kind of Israeli Peter Pan who never grows older. It has been the same with his work. He has never occupied a post with its functions nicely laid out. When one travelled with him in the old days, when he was an official of the Jewish Agency (with a gun in the glove compartment), or whether he was in Istanbul or Washington, it was always the same: Teddy Kol-

lek made his own dimensions for whatever job he occupied.

### FRIENDS, NOT SPIES

One would have thought, though, that being Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office was clear enough as an established civil service occupation; but not in the case of Teddy Kollek. His posts and, variants of posts, have sprouted to such an extent that it is difficult to keep track of them. He took charge of tourism when it was in the doldrums. He started to clean up the archaeological and historical sites in Israel. But perhaps more than anything else, Teddy Kollek has been the one man who has understood how to make foreign visitors—especially journalists—feel that they are welcome in Israel, not suspected spies. He has never worked according to the book, or the established rules, but when one begins to add up his contributions to the Jewish Agency and the State in varied posts and occupations, they make up a formidable list which any man could be content to have to his credit on his fiftieth birthday.

## I.P.I. MEETS IN TEL AVIV

THE ASSEMBLY OF the International Press Institute which meets in Tel Aviv at the end of this month should give the Israelis a chance to meet some of the outstanding editors and newspapermen in the world today. Presiding over the Assembly will be the editor of the *Economist*, Donald Tverman. It is his first visit to Israel and he should meet there many august admirers of his journal. There will also be some of the leading Swiss, French, German and Japanese editors. Most intriguing of the participants, however, may well be the enigmatic personality of Roy Thompson who may find unexpected new fields for take-overs in the Israeli press sphere. The President will greet the conference, Ben-Gurion is to address it (if he gets back in time), and Roy Thompson is to speak on one of its panels. One of the scheduled discussions at the Assembly will deal (frankly but tactfully) with the Israeli censorship. The assembly, I gather, is to be addressed by the chief censor and there will be some friendly but searching questions to him. Another timely topic will be the subject of reporting from the Middle East. I ought to ask our man in Baghdad to prepare a paper on that subject.



# NORTH AFRICA

## A FILE IS CLOSED

### BEHIND THE "SOUTH AMERICAN BANK" MYSTERY

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tangier :

In the cat-and-mouse underground war that has gone over the years between the F.L.N., the Algerian rebel army, and the secret service of France, sometimes supported by those of Belgium, Portugal and Spain, the issue has rarely been in doubt.

Lacking the experience and means to carry out clandestine operations on anything approaching the scale of their opponents, the Algerians have been forced into unhappy dependence upon the aid of the specialised services of the Arab states.

A week or two ago, as F.L.N. "Finance Minister" Ahmed Francis pored over his accounts, trying to squeeze from them sufficient funds to finance a long drawn out period of negotiations with the French at Evian, the epilogue was written here to one of the biggest blows ever suffered by the Algerian rebels.

**Birds have flown :** It was a blow which subsequent diplomatic victories have done much to offset, but there seems little doubt that the affair of the "Bank of South America," as it is known here, did much to cripple the large-scale military actions which were a feature of rebel activities before 1958.

The story's end was written in a Tangier court room on May 11 when, in a verdict hardly noticed by the Tangerines, two Belgian nationals, Roger Buyle and Julian Devos, and a Swiss, Hector Michel, were ordered to pay the sum of \$1,490,000 to Mohammed Osman Chedid of Cairo. Each of the accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for "abuse of confidence" and fined 1,000 dirhams.

The only obstacle to application of the court's verdict was the fact that the whereabouts of the three men is not known.

**Move with caution :** The story has its beginning in 1955, the year in which the Algerian rebellion started, when Ahmed Ben Bella and his general staff in Cairo appealed to the revolutionary Egyptian Government and other Arab countries for the financial aid needed to arm their offensive against the French.

Nasser, with his eye to the main chance, found \$1½ million from his country's meagre foreign currency reserves to help the Algerians. He could

not, however, spare any arms from his own stockpiles.

The Algerians had to look elsewhere for their weapons. But obviously they had to move with great caution. There could be no direct approach to such well-known dealers as Puchert in Tangier or Schlüter in West Germany. The deal would have to be handled through the purchasing network of the U.A.R. so as to lend the transaction an air of respectability.

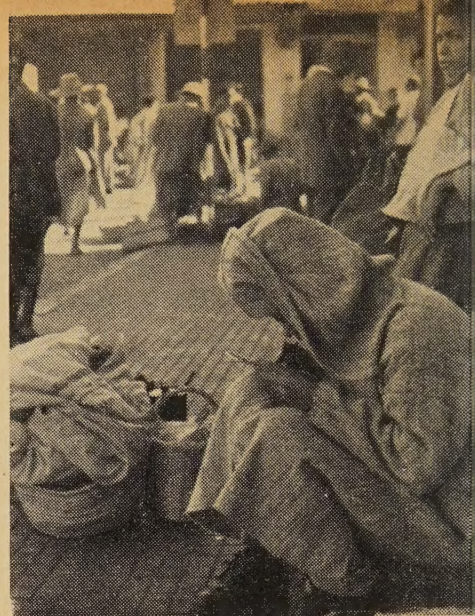
**In the market for machinery :** Discreetly, an approved Egyptian financier and businessman, Mohammed Osman Chedid, let it be known among foreign banking circles in Cairo that he was in the "market for agricultural machinery" as agent for various Middle Eastern countries. He was prepared to purchase this machinery in the U.S. or western Europe, depending on where he could find the best price.

It was not long before Chedid received a visit at his office on Sharia Abdel Khalek Saroit. The visitor introduced himself as Julien Devos, a representative of the Banque de Belgique and of a number of other well-known western financial institutions. He had heard of Chedid's interest in "agricultural machinery," he said, and suggested that this would best be handled through Tangier.

It was, after all, a free trade zone. No questions would be asked or special duties levied, there were no transaction taxes to worry about and absolute discretion could be assured. On no account, Devos cautioned Chedid, should he use one of the larger Swiss banks (which had been Chedid's precise intention). The French kept careful watch on them and might learn of his enterprise.

**Highly respectable :** If he could be allowed to make a recommendation, continued Devos, the best way of handling the financial side would be through the Bank of South America, a small and new but highly respectable institution located at 54, Boulevard Pasteur, Tangier. The founders were an Argentinian and an Italian but they had just sold out to a friend of Devos': Roger Buyle, a 33-year-old Belgian from Brussels.

Buyle, though young, was a man of the utmost trust, Devos told the Egyptian financier. His father had been court



TANGIER STREET CORNER  
...and a little on the side

photographer to the royal family for a generation. Originally, Buyle had used the Bank's premises for a photographic shop, but now the Bank was well-established. Furthermore, Buyle had just the kind of contacts which would interest Chedid. For example, among his circle was Georg Puchert, alias Captain Morris of the Astramar import-export house in the Rue Erasme, Tangier.

Puchert, as practically everyone in Tangier knew, was the local agent for Dr. Muermann, general representative in Germany for a large Belgian arms and munitions trust.

**Precise instructions :** Chedid was convinced—to the tune of \$1,490,000 which he transferred, through the Bank of Egypt, to the Bank of South America. Here, he felt sure, the money would be safe from the prying eyes of the French secret service, which was heavily engaged in tracing the sources of the F.L.N.'s arms supplies.

Tangier, mused Chedid, would certainly be a convenient place to effect the necessary purchases of "agricultural machinery." It might also provide a base from which to do a little speculation on the side.

The transfer was made in May 1956. Buyle was given precise instructions about holding the funds for use in Tangier or for a further possible transfer to the Union des Banques Suisses in Zurich. In October that year, the French secret service organised the "kidnapping" of the Moroccan aircraft carrying the rebel chief of staff and five of his aides to a peace conference in Tunis.

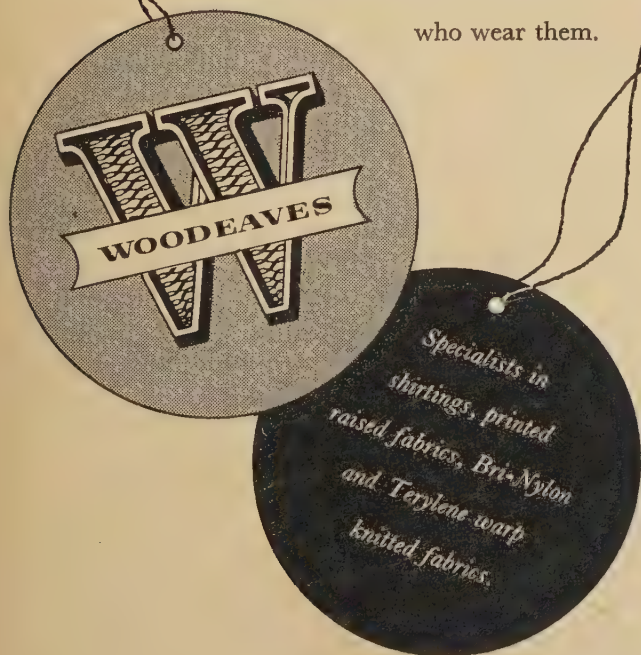
**No trace :** Immediately afterwards, the Anglo-French Suez operation was under way. Chedid, alarmed at the prospects of discovery, ordered Buyle by mail not to take further risks in Morocco. He was to transfer the entire sum to the Swiss



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bank without delay and the contemplated purchases would be made in Switzerland.

But weeks went by and Chedid received no reply. The Egyptian Embassy in Rabat was ordered to make enquiries. There was no trace that the money had been transferred to Switzerland.

In a cold sweat, Chedid, accompanied by a vice-president of the Bank of Egypt and two Egyptian intelligence men, hurried to Tangier. They found the Bank closed. There was no trace of either Buyle or Devos, or of their Swiss associate Hector Michel.

**Warrants issued:** There was no choice but to report the matter to the police. After a sympathetic hearing by a Spanish magistrate of Tangier's international tribunal, the police broke open the Bank and seized what books remained. There was nothing in the safe.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of Buyle and Devos and an investigation was ordered into another institution, the Spanish-American Bank of Tangier, which had held half of the Cairo transfer before its deposit in the Bank of South America. But the probe failed to reveal any of the missing fortune—nor have continuing investigations over subsequent years.

But the real sequel to the story came not in the Tangier tribunal this month, but in Tangier harbour on the night of July 18, 1957. That evening the yacht "Bruja Roja" arrived with a cargo of "machinery" consigned to Messrs. Puchert

for delivery, on the payment of cash, to one Mohammed Osman Chedid. But, in the course of the night, a plastic bomb deposited in the hold sent the ship and her cargo rocketing into the sky.

## THE JEWISH PREDICAMENT

### WOODED BY BOTH CAMPS, JOINING NEITHER

*from our own correspondent*

#### Algiers:

What is Algeria's political future? Will it be partitioned? What will happen to the country's non-Moslem minorities? Whenever these questions are asked here, the conversation turns, sooner or later, to the Jews of Algeria.

There are between 140,000 and 150,000 of them, and those in a position to take decisions about their future are wavering between three uncertainties: emigration to France or Israel; acceptance of the new status promised them by the F.L.N. in the independent Algeria of tomorrow—*Algériens à part entière* (an independent entity in Moslem Algeria); invocation of the Crémieux Law of October 24, 1870 (which made it possible for them to obtain French nationality) and withdrawal to such "French enclaves" as may be temporarily or permanently created on the soil of the first Algerian Republic.

In this connection, the Oran area is the one most persistently mentioned (it was suggested in the Jacquot plan), despite the fact that it is one of the most densely populated Moslem areas of all.

**Classified as European:** There is probably more historical confusion and obscurantism about the Jews of Algeria than about any other North African Jewry. Before attempting to draw any conclusion about them, some of the confusion must be cleared away.

First of all, the European "pieds noirs" (Algerian-born Europeans) of Algeria, as well as a large proportion of the official French services here, classify the Jews as Europeans in every census or enumeration.

Despite this, however, almost half of Algeria's Jews today still have Arabo-Berber names, usually an infallible sign of indigenous ethnic descent. Most of them seem to be descended from the Sephardi Jews who fled from Spain in 1492, though secularism is so far advanced in many communities that many families would be hard put to it to say whether they worship (when they

worship at all) according to Sephardi or Ashkenazi rites.

**Colonisers' anti-Semitism:** The principal concentrations of Algerian Jews are today found in greater Algiers, especially in the centre of the city and the St. Eugène, El Biar, Guyotville, Staoueli, Bouzareah, Birmandreis and Castiglione quarters; in greater Oran, and in the ancient Andalusian city of Tlemcen near the Moroccan border, which is also a gathering point for Jews emigrating from Morocco.

The persecution of the Algerian Jew under the country's pre-1830 Arabo-Turkish rulers is a matter of firm historical record. So, too, is the anti-Semitism of many of France's earlier colonisers like General Bugeaud, for example, who said: "It would have been wise to expect them (the Jews) from our cities as soon as we entered Africa. It would be wise today, by drawing up a concrete plan which would lead to this radical result."

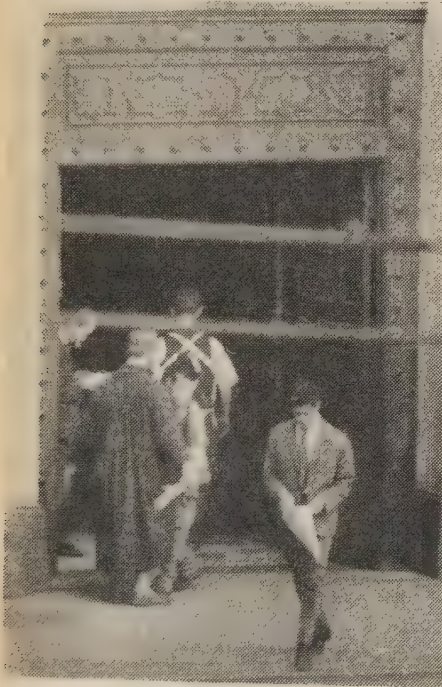
It was against this background that the Conseil Hébraïque of Algiers and the Consistoire Central des Israélites of France conducted their long campaign for clarification and advancement of the status of the Jews. Finally, in 1865, the *senatus consultum* of July 14 declared Jews, like Moslems, to possess French nationality.

**Automatically French:** In theory, the Crémieux decree of October 24, 1870, automatically bestowed French nationality on all Algerian Jews, but subsequent court decisions interpreting the decree showed that what it actually did was to remove them from the jurisdiction of the Mosaic personal statute granted them by the religious authorities of the community, without granting them all the rights and privileges of French citizenship.

**Jews' key role in resistance:** Under the Pétain regime—for which the instigators of last month's abortive *putsch* showed so much nostalgia—the basic statute making French citizens of Algerian Jews was completely reversed. Vichy abrogated the Crémieux decree on October 7, 1940, by a legal instrument bearing the signatures of Marshal Pétain himself and Raphael Alibert, the Keeper of the Seals.

As far as their personal status was concerned, Algeria's Jews continued to be subject to French law, but the abrogation of the Crémieux decree was a signal for anti-Semitic repression on the classic Nazi pattern to begin.

Jews, especially those of Algiers, played a key role in the resistance movement which prepared for the Allied landings of November, 1942, but Admiral Darlan and General Giraud retained most of the repressive measures instituted by Vichy, with the tacit consent of the Anglo-American authorities.



KEEPING POSTED

French troops frisk visitors to Algiers post office during the recent disturbances



**Tug-of-war for Jewish support:** On March 14, 1943, Giraud, as military and civilian C.-in-C., issued an order burying the Crémieux decree even more deeply and thoroughly than Vichy had done. It took the personal intervention of Roosevelt and also of the French Committee of National Liberation (notably André Philip and René Cassin) to bring about the voiding of discriminatory measures against the Jews and the restoration, on October 20, 1943, of the Crémieux decree.

The only clear legal text to emerge since the war has been the law of September 20, 1947, which proclaimed: "All French nationals in the Départements of Algeria, without distinction as to origin, race, language or religion, enjoy the rights belonging to a French citizen and are under the same obligations"...

In reality, what has been going on since 1943 is a kind of tug-of-war between successive French administrations and the Moslem nationalists for the allegiance, both spiritual and physical, of the Algerian Jewish community.

**F.L.N.'s small success:** Ferhat Abbas and several other "moderates" of the F.L.N. made their attitude clear as far back as 1943, when they protested against Giraud's measures, as well as against suggestions by his associates which were also clearly anti-Semitic.

The F.L.N. has not had a great deal of success in its bid for Jewish support inside Algeria. Some Jews have joined, and there are supposed to be two or three Jewish members of the Conseil National de la Révolution Algérienne (the C.N.R.A., the inner circle of the rebellion's leadership), but most have avoided involvement. Equally few have been attracted by the activists among the European "ultras."

The F.L.N. made an early bid for Jewish support. This was clearly affirmed in the platform of the Congress of Soummam in August, 1956. It was even more emphatic in a pamphlet entitled: "F.L.N.—Documents: Les Juifs d'Algérie dans le Combat pour l'Indépendance Nationale," which appeared at the end of 1959, under the imprint of the French F.L.N. Federation.

**"Rightful place for Jews":** On page 4 of this pamphlet, the F.L.N. quotes and supports part of an article signed "Rabi," which had previously appeared in the July-August (nos. 7-8) issue of *Esprit*... "The Jews have been in North Africa for centuries... They are there of right. It is their country."

The same text cites the legend that certain Berber tribes were of Palestinian origin, and that Kahena, the legendary Queen of the Aurès, who fought against

the Romans, was a Jewess.

On page 7 it declares: "We assure (the Jews) once more, that our Revolution, which is neither fanatical, nor xenophobic nor communist—as some exert themselves to try and make people believe—will know how to assure them their rightful place in the Algeria of tomorrow, for, if this Revolution is indisputably ours, it is theirs also."

**"Integral part of Algeria":** And on page 11, it continues: "You are an integral part of the Algerian people. There is no question of your having to choose between France and Algeria. You will become effective citizens of our true country. Either you want to exercise in full the rights which no one will ever be able to bring in question, in a country which will have a future as free and democratic as all its citizens together can make it, or else you will accept life under a rule of scorn and be content with a citizenship conceded by your oppressors in a situation which is the very negation of the most elementary rights of human beings."

About the time of the publication of Rabi's article, the Comité de Coordination et d'Exécution of the F.L.N. sent a letter to the Rabbinate and the Consistoires Israélites (Jewish community councils) of Algeria. It read, in part: "It is because the F.L.N. considers the Jews of Algeria as sons of our homeland that it hopes that the leaders of the Jewish community will have the wisdom to contribute to the building of a free and fraternal Algeria."

Most of the statements of the French Government have been opposed to this concept, since General de Gaulle's speech on self-determination on September 16, 1959. He spoke of an Algeria "of the federal type, so that the French, Arab, Kabyle, Mozabite and other communities living in the country may find guarantees for their own way of life and a framework for their co-operation."

**"Autonomy for minorities":** Premier Michel Debré told the National Assembly one month later: "The maintenance of the closest state of union is a necessity for the European, Moslem and Jewish citizens of Algeria." And Mlle. Sid Cara, one of the most ardent partisans of "Algérie française," said at Medea on November 19, 1960: "The minority communities of Algeria—the Europeans, the Arabs, the Kabyle, the Jews... must have autonomy."

Even at the de Gaulle press conference of April 11, 1961, in which Algerian independence was clearly envisaged and Moslem hegemony admitted, there were repeated references to "the Algerian populations" (note the plural).

Perhaps the most spectacular, as well



ONE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BLUNDERS  
Infantry commandeer Algiers synagogue

as the most maladroit, of the French army's attempts to place the Jews of Algiers squarely in the "Algérie française" camp came after the riots of December 10-11 last year.

**Jews unharmed:** On that occasion the Algiers Grand Synagogue was sacked during street fighting between Moslems and "pieds noirs." The fighting had been provoked by the "pieds noirs" in the first place, and the Jewish population of the kasbah took no part in it whatever.

Reporters for Radio Europe No. 1 and various Paris newspapers were assured by Jews living close to the synagogue that not a single Jew had come to any kind of harm during the disturbances. Nevertheless, your correspondent was astonished to see, when he climbed the kasbah steps by the market facing the synagogue, the entire building, or the shell of it that remained, fortified with barbed wire and sandbags like a fortress.

Infantry were standing guard all round it and inside it, there were automatic rifles in firing positions on the sandbags, and tricolour flags and bunting were draped all over it and flying from the roof. Everything was removed within a couple of days, however, before anyone photographed it for *al Ahram* or *al Gumhuriya*.

**Psychological blunders:** This is only one example of the kind of psychological blunder which has complicated life still further for the Jews of Algeria, who are waiting patiently for an end to the strife which has torn the country for years.



# ARABS

## DOMINATION—OR EQUALITY?

### A MEMO FOR BOURGUIBA

"Domination of one nation by another," was how President Bourguiba last week described the situation of Arabs living in Israel.

No one, least of all his fellow-Arab leaders, who know the truth better than most, will place much credence in this description of the Arab position in Israel. But it is still worth asking, setting aside traditional Arab exaggerations, how far the Israeli Arab is a second-class citizen, harried by military government and forcibly organised by the civilian administration.

The answers are given with welcome honesty and a wealth of data in a new publication from the Israel Foreign Ministry.\* The critics can be relied upon to accept the confessed shortcomings and to ignore the achievements, but both are open to detailed investigation by objective observers, which is more than can be said for the Jewish position in a number of Arab countries.

**In the beginning:** The Israeli Arab is no quivering, intimidated person, as this

\* THE ARABS IN ISRAEL, published by the Information Department, Israel Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem, 1961.

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BOURGUIBA AND THE WALEY-COHENS  
*One concept of Arab-Jewish equality*

writer found from personal experience. With your Israeli guide out of earshot, he is only too ready to pour out his complaints and, more reluctantly, admit to improvements. But, as the years since 1948 have advanced, the complaints have become fewer, the improvements more.

The "Arab problems" that faced the newly-born Jewish State in 1948 are too often overlooked. The anonymous authors of this booklet do well to remind us of them. "The Arabs who remained had suffered a profound psychological upheaval as well as a complete dislocation of their social and economic lives. Many villages had been badly damaged in the fighting. Agricultural implements, machinery and livestock had been destroyed. The towns were also affected. The villager who stayed on his farm could soon start afresh, but the townsman soon found himself deprived of the entire basis of his material existence. Businessmen had no clients; clerks and civil servants had lost their jobs.

"The collapse was not felt in the economic sphere alone. The whole fabric of Arab society had fallen apart. The old political parties, the societies, clubs and newspapers had vanished overnight. More fundamental still was the mental and moral shock to the Arabs of finding themselves defeated and misled by their leaders, who had abandoned them in their hour of direst need."

**Restrictions eased:** It was perhaps in this hour of direst need that Israel, too, was guilty of neglect. But with the enemy still at her gates and the waves of Jewish immigration mounting daily, it was not

surprising that her first concern was to see that those Arabs concentrated in areas close to the border were not enabled to become a security threat, and to concentrate her rehabilitation efforts on the Jewish newcomers.

Security has remained, and to some extent must remain until the threat of war is removed, a major consideration with those responsible for Israel's safekeeping, but many of the petty restrictions imposed on Arab movement have been removed. For Arab movement in certain security areas, permits are still required and the Government admits that even the need to apply for a permit is unpleasant for the law-abiding and the loyal.

In 1948 a permit was necessary to move even from one village to the next. Since 1954, such movement has been free and, in the past two years, there has been no need for permits to travel from an Arab village to a major city or a coastal settlement. There are good reasons for hoping the narrow restrictions on movement that remain will be revoked at some early stage. In private conversation, officials of the military government will admit that they know all the potential troublemakers and can keep track of their whereabouts without being formally told of them.

**Problem of resistance:** In contrast with military government, which by its very nature must be restrictive, civil administration has established a record of service of which it has every right to be proud, though much remains to be done. The basic task facing the Israel authorities once they could turn their attention to the 108,000 Arabs within their borders (now grown to 230,000 by natural increase and the admission of some 35,000 under the family reunion scheme) was the establishment of a system of local government.

There was no Arab tradition of elected, representative local government. A further complication was the fact that most of the religious and lay leaders of the Arab community had fled the country when the fighting started. The Israelis had to start at the beginning, no easy task in the face of, at best, sullen suspicion.

That there are now 25 local authorities serving nearly 60 per cent of the Arab population as against the three that existed in 1948 is some measure of the success achieved.

The next problem that had to be tackled was agriculture, in which more than a half of Arab wage-earners are engaged. Used to a system of farming which provided minimum yields intended only for the consumption of the farmer and his immediate family, they had to



be educated to a belief in the benefits which modern farming methods would bring, and to the need for them to take their place alongside Israeli settlements and farms as primary producers for the national market.

**Impetus from within:** At the same time, the Arab peasant had to be taught his rights as an employee. Bred in a society which preached the dictum that every man had his own place and should keep to it, it has proved no easy task to convince both Arab employers and employees that, whereas the one has the right to a full day's work for a full day's pay, the other is entitled to a reasonable working day, a day of rest and an annual holiday.

But often the workers do not stand upon their rights and allow themselves to be exploited. This is particularly so, according to the Foreign Ministry document, with labour in the villages, where lads of fifteen or sixteen are employed on a pittance. In such cases, the hands of the authorities are tied. The only hope is that, as education overtakes the rising generation, the practice must die out.

It is in the field of education that the most startling transformation has been wrought. Practically every village has its own school and there are now three times as many children attending school as ten years ago. In this field, at least, much of the impetus has come from the Arab communities themselves. Where the Israel authorities are to be criticised is in the requirement that new buildings and maintenance should be financed by the local authorities (though they provided help to the tune of £70,000 this year).

**Dark side of the picture:** However progressive the village councillors, it is no easy task to convince the villagers that taxes are not an iniquity, imposed for the enrichment of the national government. Not a few Jewish citizens share the same view. The result is that, where the local authorities are lax in tax-gathering, school buildings are far too often dark and insanitary buildings, hardly conducive to health let alone education.

Though the need for better schools might well be an inducement to the payment of taxes, it is unfortunate that the children should have to bear the burden of their parents' "delinquency." Altogether, 46,000 Arab children are receiving education, the vast proportion of them at elementary level.

It is on the secondary and university level that this pleasing picture dims at the edges. The Compulsory Education Law does not apply to secondary schools and their establishment is left to private or municipal enterprises or the "collective

endeavour of interested parents." There are only 945 pupils attending the six Arab secondary schools, not even the progressive elements among the Arabs themselves being able to extend the umbrella of secondary education to girls.

**Too optimistic?** But, in truth, there is little stimulus to Arabs pursuing higher studies, although there are 77 Arab youngsters at the Hebrew University. They are barred from entrance into many governmental departments because of the security issue and have to compete with Jewish candidates for openings in the wider commercial world. The first is open to criticism on many scores, not least that it is poor policy to proclaim the equality of the Arab and then reject his services on the grounds that he is a threat to the security of the country.

The second results from experience in the Mandatory days when the standard of the Arab "intelligentsia" was undoubtedly

lower than that of the educated Jews. But this is no longer true. At the higher levels, both study the same curriculum and are subject to the same tests and examinations. The Foreign Ministry report is more hopeful than the circumstances would seem to warrant that this is a problem which will be overcome with the steady rise of the educational and cultural standards among the Arab population.

However, having said all this, and glossed over much more which is an integral part of the "Arab problem" in Israel, the Foreign Ministry must be commended for its conclusions that, although "it would hardly be correct to say that all the good intentions of the Government of Israel have been realised, or that all the wishes of the Arabs of Israel have been fulfilled . . . nevertheless, significant progress has been made."

*Geoffrey D. Paul*



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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

*A Jewish Observer Panorama*

## WORKERS EARNING MORE THAN EVER

**TAX REVENUE CANNOT KEEP PACE**

*from Yohanan Ramati*

### Jerusalem :

Rising income levels have been a feature of Israel's economic development. But the problems of taxing away a sufficient proportion of earnings to pay for the services the Government and other public bodies must supply, while simultaneously diverting resources from consumption to investment, have still not been solved. Moreover, no methodical effort has yet been made to investigate the optimum scope of essential services at this stage and distribute available spheres of taxation in accordance with the conclusions.

The Government is faced with a dilemma—how to avoid discouraging production by higher direct taxes, and at the same time how to fend off political protests when putting higher indirect taxes on necessities.

**Taxing luxuries :** For the time being, it has succeeded in avoiding a decision by concentrating tax increases on semi-luxuries and luxuries. However, indirect taxes of this type are now very close to the level at which any further increase might reduce consumption of the articles and services concerned and so cut revenue.

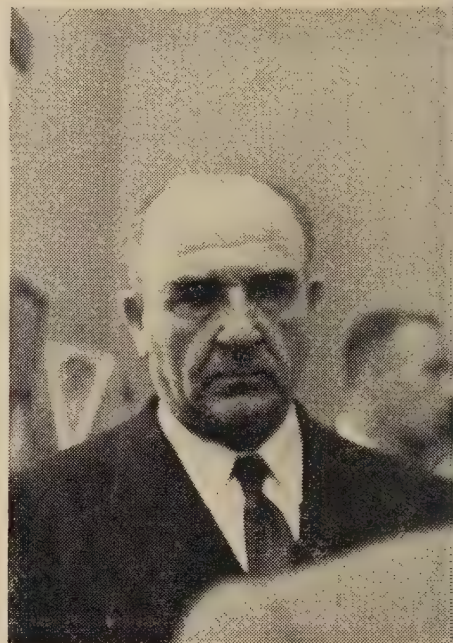
This situation does not make for objectivity when the Government has to deal with other tax-collecting bodies, such as the municipalities or other local authorities.

For example, the Treasury is known to object to the raising of the £2,000 ceiling on the municipal business tax, chiefly because this tax is deductible from profits for income tax purposes.

**Government sheds load :** Finance Minister Eshkol's decision to double the Government's urban property tax has made it much more difficult for the municipalities to increase their own property taxes, and other examples of the same kind could be cited.

On the other hand, the Government has been slowly transferring additional obligations to the municipalities, particularly in the sphere of education and social welfare.

The Histadrut, apart from its trade union functions, provides one important service for a very large section of the population—health insurance—through Kupat Holim (Workers' Sick Fund).



FINANCE MINISTER ESHKOL  
*Under fire from the Histadrut*

**Histadrut tightens screw :** It should be noted that, when it comes to the financing of its own needs, the Histadrut is very far from the militancy that afflicts it every time the Government or the local authorities feel forced to raise their taxes. Thus it has now been decided to raise Histadrut dues by an average of some 10-15 per cent.

This has been done by the discreet method of a higher "ceiling" income. Previously, additional dues could be levied only on salaries up to £265 a month; beyond this, a flat rate applied. Now, the "ceiling" has been raised to £325 a month. The result is that, for persons earning more than this amount, the monthly dues have increased by 22 per cent.

It is true that those earning less than £265 per month are not affected, but these are now a minority of wage earners (probably about 40-45 per cent).

**Against "pay-as-you-earn" :** Even as it prepared to raise its own dues, the Histadrut conducted a fierce battle against Levi Eshkol's proposed new imposts, and eventually succeeded in removing or reducing a number of them. Its protest



against municipal tax increases were just as vocal.

It is interesting that both the Government and the Histadrut are reluctant to encourage the introduction of "pay-as-you-earn" systems into municipal taxation. If local taxes could be deducted from monthly earnings in the same way as income tax and Histadrut dues, the local authorities could probably dispense with a large number of officials in their collection departments and relieve the taxpayer of the need to produce lump sums twice a year.

But this is a side issue. The main one is the tug-of-war between the Government, the Histadrut and the local authorities over the taxpayer.

**Municipalities suffer:** That the local authorities invariably come out worst in this kind of contest should occasion no surprise. First of all, they are bound by laws which are made by an interested party—the Government. Secondly, they still do not constitute a pressure group as strong as the Histadrut. The result is that there is a wide disproportion between the volume of services these authorities must supply and the fiscal opportunities legally open to them.

The Histadrut has been doing something else to make the life of its competitors more difficult—constantly pressing for higher salaries and social benefits for governmental and municipal officials. This is done even as tax increases (in part designed to finance larger payments to staff) are decried.

In short, the Government, the Histadrut and the local authorities have all tended to try and safeguard their own interests without paying sufficient attention to each other. The time has come when an overall tax policy must be evolved covering all these bodies, which will distribute the revenues during any given year in the manner most beneficial to the country as a whole.

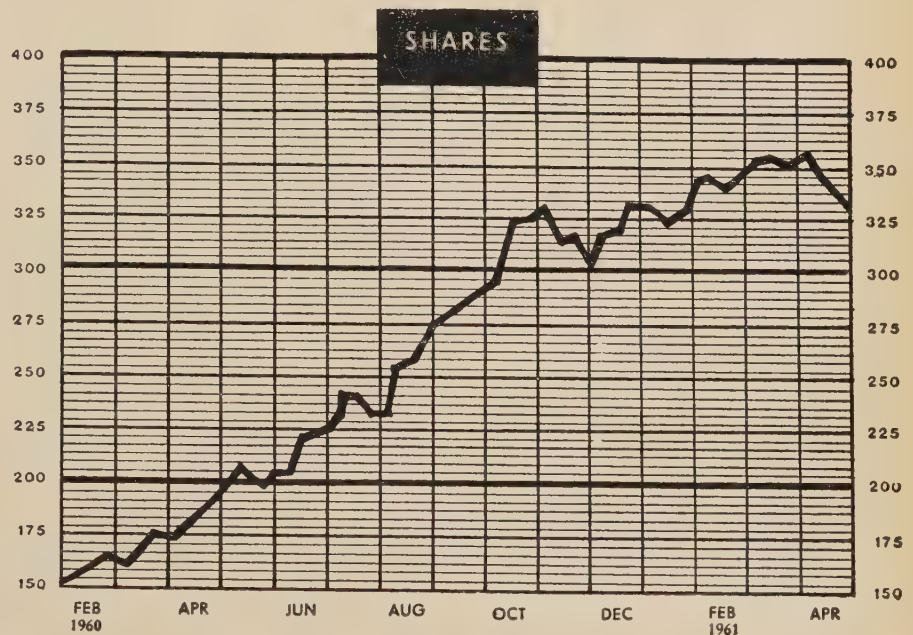
## 1961 EXPORTS TO U.S. RISING

A boost of over \$3 million in Israel's exports to the U.S.A. is expected this year as a result of the country's participation in the World Trade Fair at New York's Coliseum.

According to Yeshayahu Stopper, Israeli Consul and Trade Commissioner in the U.S., woollen and mohair textile yarns, knitwear, rainwear, foodstuffs, building materials and furniture are expected to figure more prominently in the list of exports from Israel to the U.S. Last year the total was \$29 million. This year it is expected to reach \$32.3 million.

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## U.S.A.

### GOLDMANN EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

#### NO "ABRUPT ABANDONMENT" OF JEWISH LEADERSHIP

from our own correspondent

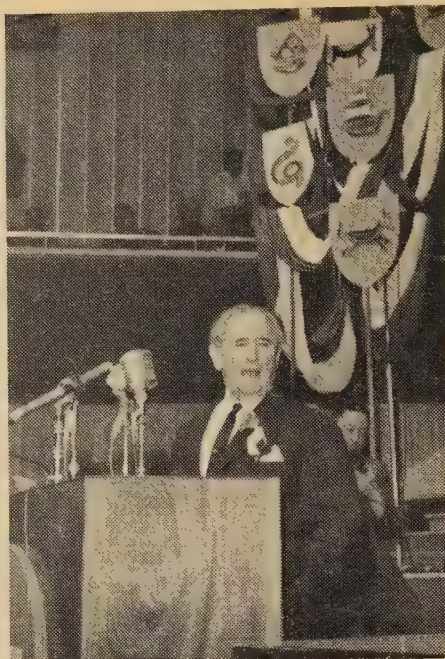
#### New York :

Tension throughout the American Jewish community, I can report, has relaxed. Those myriads of presidents, co-presidents, chairmen and just mere mortals who saw a great void to be filled after the departure of Dr. Nahum Goldmann for permanent settlement in Israel, have eased themselves back into their chairs, happy to have escaped embarrassment without their ambition showing.

For Dr. Goldmann, on his return here from Israel, has settled for the time being the "will he, won't he" discussion which has ranged across the continent and which, for a moment, seemed to have been decided by a *New York Times* report that "he will."

This is what Dr. Goldmann said: "I have announced in Israel that I intend, in some near future, to establish my legal residence in Israel and that I am joining the Liberal Party which I regard as important because, for the first time, a party is established which may become an alternative to the predominant role of Mapai in Israel's political life; such an alternative party is necessary for the functioning of real democracy. This position, incidentally, was shared in the past also by the Prime Minister (of Israel) and other leaders of Mapai who encouraged me again and again to help establish it."

**Position not specified :** Goldmann went on: "I stated in Israel that I cannot move to Israel now because of my various positions in Jewish organisations outside of Israel which I could not abandon abruptly. I stated that once I will have my residence in Israel I may be available for an appropriate position or work. Then, I have never specified what kind of a position this ought to be nor have I made any claims to special posts. Everybody will understand that because of the



GOLDMANN  
"Why get so excited?"

many positions I occupy in Jewish life, my moving to Israel is not a simple thing.

"As for the question of citizenship, I stated that obviously if I should one day accept an official position in Israel, be it as a member of Parliament or a member of the Government or any other official task, it would be obvious that I would accept Israeli citizenship.

"Having been a Zionist all my life, it would be only natural for me that when my work in Israel and for Israel require it, I should give up my American citizenship—inasmuch as I cherish and appreciate it—to become an Israeli. I regret the somewhat sensational form in which this matter was reported and I take this opportunity to clarify my position."

It also clarifies the position for all the presidents, co-presidents, chairmen and just mere mortals.

**Why the excitement ?** In a reference to recent statements by Premier Ben-Gurion on the subject of Zionism, Dr. Goldmann declared: "Whenever he expresses what has become now an *idée fixe* of his in regard to Zionism he speaks purely as an individual without being supported in it by the Government or any of the major parties in Israel, or by his own party—and I don't know why Jews and non-Jews should get excited

about statements of an individual completely isolated in his opinions, however important he may be."

Dr. Goldmann found it deeply regrettable that Ben-Gurion "consistently takes the liberty of violating the Law on the Status of the World Zionist Organisation . . . I am sorry that the Government of Israel does not insist on a minimum of collective responsibility that would prevent its Prime Minister from repeating again and again statements in full contradiction to the position and policy of the Government."

### POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR EICHMANN TRIAL

If American Zionist leaders did not take kindly to Ben-Gurion's barbs, the general American public believed that he had done the right thing in bringing Eichmann to trial before an Israeli court.

This came out in the course of a Gallup poll which showed that this course was favoured far above any other alternative that the Israeli Government might have followed.

The poll was supported by separate studies made in Britain. Among those who felt that Israel should have taken some other course of action, the preferred alternative would have been to hand Eichmann over to an international court. With the trial still receiving world-wide publicity, there seems to be an undiminished interest in the proceedings.

**Six out of ten :** In the United States 87 per cent of those questioned said that they had heard or read about the trial. 77 per cent were either very interested or fairly interested in the day-by-day court proceedings. In Britain, six out of ten persons said they were following the trial reports.

This is the percentage response to the question: "Which of these do you think would have been the right course for the Israel Government to follow with Eichmann?"

	U.S.A.	Britain
Try Eichmann in Israel as they are doing ...	44	44
Hand him over to an international court ...	31	32
Hand him over to a German court ...	6	3
Let him go free ...	1	4
No opinion ...	18	17

Thirteen per cent of the U.S. "no opinions" had not heard or read of the trial at all. These are the percentage answers to the question: "How interested would you say you are in the news of this trial?"—Very interested, 25 per cent; fairly interested, 52 per cent; Not at all interested, 10 per cent, and 13 per cent who said they had not heard or read about it.

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# BOOKS

## THE GOOD OLD RELIGION

THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL, by Yehezkel Kaufmann, translated and abridged by Moshe Greenberg; 486 pp., index; (Allen & Unwin) 42s.

IN HIS IMAGE, by Samuel Belkin; 290 pp., index; (Abelard-Schuman) 25s.

Very often after sunset, you can see in the streets of Jerusalem, a frail and ageing man ambling home. His ascetic face gives the impression that he has stepped out of another age, and when you see this self-same man in the Yerushun Synagogue, with his woollen *talit* sweeping from his shoulders almost to the floor, you are reminded of the Thirty-Six who keep this earth going on its way: and he one of them.

For more than a quarter of a century he has done nothing but pore over the pages of the Bible in order to discover what was the nature of the religion of his ancestors, which had its beginnings when the Pharaohs were on the throne and which to this day sends him to a place of worship in the New Jerusalem. In the last thirty years he has produced eight monumental volumes on the religion of Israel in the language of Moses, and seven of these have now been translated into English and brought within the confines of one volume.

It needed extraordinary courage to attempt, not only to translate this work of a lifetime but at the same time to cut it down to one seventh of its size and produce a readable work, not unworthy of the original. Dr. Greenberg deserves the thanks of every Bible student in the world, who cannot read the original, for placing in his hands, in so convenient a form, Kaufmann's *magnum opus*.

When Yehezkel Kaufmann was a very much younger man and began writing about the religion of Israel, he was, like many other Jewish students—and many fundamentalist Christians—annoyed by the writings of Wellhausen and his school. In the earlier parts of his work he took nails, well polished and sharpened, and hammered them into the coffin of that German critic but, alas, his volumes show that Wellhausen was the victor in the long run, for the theories of Higher Criticism on many points were accepted—and reasonably accepted—by the writer of *The Religion of Israel*.

It is too late to write a review of the original work—that has been done over

the last three decades by every Bible reviewer worth his salt. However, two points may be emphasised, particularly as they come out clearly in this abridgement. The first is that Kaufmann treats his texts with respect and keeps to the middle of the road, avoiding extremes. It is true, I suppose, that he walks a little nearer to the right pavement than to the left, but on the whole he keeps to the "cats'-eyes" running down the centre. Those who believe in the literal inspiration of every word in the holy script will find little comfort here. On the other hand, the iconoclasts who tell us that the religion of Israel was a religion of barbarians, no better and sometimes much worse than that of Israel's neighbours,



BENEATH JERUSALEM'S MENORAH  
Endless material for a new understanding

will find nothing in Kaufmann to encourage their extremism. He is quite aware of all this criticism levelled against the Bible in the last hundred years, but his wide knowledge and his objective approach put the criticism—as well as the texts—in their proper perspective.

I wrote in the opening that the author has spent his days and nights studying the books of the Bible. But that does him an injustice. Today one can no longer write about the religion of ancient Israel from a mere perusal of the Bible: any more than one can now discuss space flights by referring to books written as recently as 1959. One hundred years ago scholars were already relying on archaeological finds in Nineveh and Egypt, and even then we knew that Moses had torn a page out of an Egyptian novelette, much read by ladies in the Memphis

lending libraries, and popped it into his story of Joseph, and we knew that he had gone to the epic of Gilgamesh to enliven his story of the Flood.

But it was in this twentieth century, when Kaufmann was writing the volumes I have mentioned, that we heard for the first time of a Ugaritic civilisation, with a religion and myths of its own, which threw a piercing new light on the religion of its not too distant neighbour, Israel. By the time Kaufmann reached his second volume we were already in the possession of the key which unlocked the mysteries of the books of the Hittites. Before we found the key we knew that these Hittites had had a hand in our history. It was a Hittite who had bargained over a burial plot for Abraham and it was the wife of a Hittite who had played a not insignificant part in the life of David. We knew from Egyptian sources of the cold war and the hot war between the Hittites and Egypt, but now we were to know about their religion and their legends from the works of their own authors. Here, too, was endless material for a new understanding of the religion of Israel, and Kaufmann was not slow to make use of it.

When Kaufmann laid down his pen at the end of his seventh volume for, as I have said, the eighth has not been summarised in the book under review, we knew what we had known before, that "God was unique, His Name was unique and there was no people like Israel—unique in the world." But we knew it in quite a different way, with a deeper understanding, as a result of comparisons with other gods of the Middle East, other names, other peoples. Ishtar and Anat are dead, grand goddesses though they had been in their days. If Tammuz still leads a ghost-like existence, it is because the Jews still name a month after him. Apart from that, he is as dead as a dodo. Only the God of the Hebrews still lives with new power. It is He who in this year 1961 numbers His worshippers in millions. I am not sure whether Kaufmann shows us just why, but there are hints in his many volumes and these hints you will find in the one-volume abridgement now published by Allen & Unwin.

I turn to the second book. On its dust-cover is a remarkable photograph of the author. It shows a successful executive, with a skull cap large enough to cover his head—not one of those miniature *yarmulkas* that the B'nei Akiba wear in Israel—with a beard of a size to prove that he is orthodox without being fanatical, and not of sufficient growth to drive away agnostics, and, behind rimless spectacles, eyes so ironical that you would guess he is laughing at himself and at the



world. From the photo, no one can say what he is an executive of, but the legend underneath makes it clear that it is not a sausage factory and not a factory for shirtings, but an important home of learning. "Under Dr. Belkin's administration, Yeshiva has grown from a small college to a university of seventeen schools and divisions." That is precisely what the picture of the author suggests.

Now I hope I shall not be thought facetious if I say that many writers on rabbinical ethics seem to be at least half *kasher*, for if I cannot guarantee that they are cloven-hoofed they most emphatically chew the cud! Each one seems to repeat the self-same references as the one before, and for the first hundred pages I was certain that I had read the book already. It seemed to be the same cud chewed over by Roth and Epstein, the author of a book on Jewish values, For a moment I visualised a little old Jew sitting at a large table in a small office on Third Avenue, New York, with a large card-index behind him. When a customer dropped in and asked for a dollar's worth of "Love Your Neighbour", half a dollar's worth of "Repentance", "Love of God and Fear of God" for a buck, and fifty cents' worth of the "Three Cardinal Sins", he would press four buttons and out would come a rain of dog-eared cards with all the necessary citations upon them.

But two matters made me think I was mistaken—for though there are ghost-writers for Presidents of the U.S.A., I doubt whether there are reference-finders for administrators of religious universities. Dr. Belkin himself says that he is much too busy to look up references and that he left the work to Professor Hoenig. However, although there are only three references to Moses in this book and thirty to God, there are no fewer than sixty to Philo—which goes to show that Dr. Belkin did some of the work himself, for he is the greatest authority on Philo in the United States, and that little old Jew on Third Avenue has no philonic card-index. The trouble with that wind-bag Philo is that what a *midrash* or a father of the Talmud says in five lines, is said by Philo, far less clearly and far less strikingly in fifty-five.

The author claims to give in this work "the Jewish philosophy of man as expressed in Rabbinic tradition." I may be mistaken, but I think the word "philosophy" should be replaced by "ethics" and the word "man" by "Jew." But I will not argue the point. What, however, the reading of this book conjures up is a world of ghosts. The writer does not appear to be dealing with living people.

When I reached page 200 I had the

fantasy that I was in Chicago, attending a convention of ghosts. There sat Dr. Belkin at the top table, the only man alive among hundreds of pallid spectres. . . . He began talking about Lydda, but instead of hearing the roar of Boeings and Britannias, we heard the ghostly tramping of Roman centurions (p. 223). He talked of women who bring one servant home and are thereby freed from grinding flour, baking bread and washing clothes. There are women who bring home two servants and are freed from cooking or giving their children suck.

There are women who bring home three servants and are freed from making their husband's bed. There are women who bring home four servants and then they may "sit all day in their chairs." (p. 182). Ghost husbands, ghost wives, ghost servants and ghost chairs.

I do not know if any T.V. corporation offers \$64,000 for the most fatuous sentence of the year. If there be one I submit to it the following: "... with a deep sense of humility, I claim no perfection for myself."

E.D.G.

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#### GLAD TIDINGS

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"Impressions of the Eichmann Trial" by M. Fleischmann. 8.15 p.m.

Saturday, June 3

**MAPAM DISCUSSION GROUP.** 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. "The Road to Jewish-Arab Peace". Introduced by Prof. Norman Bentwich and Fenner Brockway, M.P. 8.0 p.m.

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# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

## MY K.H. ASSIGNMENT

by Israel Goldstein

At the recently concluded meeting of the Actions Committee and the plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive, the chairmanship of the Keren Hayesod was entrusted to me. I was happy to accept this responsibility because of the Keren Hayesod's importance to Israel and the Jewish people, and because I believe it can and will find even greater support in the future than in the past.

**Since 1921:** It is my prayer that I may prove worthy of this great responsibility. My first Zionist activity was as a worker in the ranks of the Keren Hayesod in 1921, when its first campaign was launched in the United States. Since then I have tried to be helpful in many of its campaigns around the world. So I feel a special thrill of inspiration that, having settled in Israel, I am now able to devote all of my time to this great, sacred and fundamental undertaking.

As I assume this important office, my first thoughts naturally go out to the dedicated workers in all of the Jewish communities whose loyalty and devotion have been invaluable assets to the Keren Hayesod. They have been the moving activating force which has created the favourable climate and has provided the energetic stimulation without which no campaign can succeed. In the future the Keren Hayesod will have to be all of that and more. It will have to be more because the needs are greater.

**More aliyah:** For Israel itself and for all who need Israel so desperately, it is good tidings when there is an increase in aliyah. Therefore, you will be pleased to learn that during the past several months there has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent in aliyah in comparison with the same period of a year ago. But unless the campaigns in the various countries this year produce at least 50 per cent increase in income, the immigrants will not have the indispensable minimum provisions which they must have. It is worth noting that the initial absorption costs of an immigrant family amount to approximately £7,000.

Please impress this fundamental fact on all those whom you approach for the campaign. We must improve the campaigns in two directions simultaneously—one, enlarge the base by increasing the



Newly appointed Keren Hayesod Chief  
Dr. Israel Goldstein.

number of contributors; two, secure larger amounts from each contributor. Unless there will be substantial improvement in these two directions, the Jewish Agency will be unable to fulfill its responsibilities.

It would also be well to remind ourselves all the time that the average Israeli, in proportion to his income, contributes to aliyah, absorption and settlement many times more than the average Jew in the Diaspora.

The Jewish people must not fail us.

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## ORBACH AGAINST TOYNBEE

Strong condemnation of Prof. Arnold Toynbee's definition of Zionism, which linked the movement to anti-semitism, was made by Maurice Orbach, former M.P., when he addressed a Stamford Hill J.P.A. gathering last week.

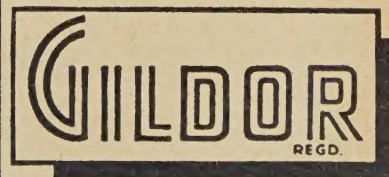
In refuting the Toynbee viewpoint, Mr. Orbach contended that it was in fact the humble ghetto origins of the Jews which had created Israel, and he likened the spread of the Jews outward from the ghetto to the development of the British Commonwealth, where settlers from this country had gone out to found self-sufficient communities overseas.

In an appeal for funds, supporting speaker Ralph Rurka hoped that the gathering would not adopt a "same as last year" policy. Greater responsibilities compelled Israel to think in more extensive terms and Mr. Rurka urged contributors to do likewise. As a result, £1,670 was raised.

The dinner had Ald. S. Fisher in the Chair and was associated with the Bar-mitzvah of Alan Sharpe, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sharpe, the hosts.

Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman expressed appreciation to the chairman and guests of honour, and mentioned in particular S. Firman for his work as chairman of the Stamford Hill committee over the past year. Donald Silk also spoke.

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EITHER OR—  
I CHOOSE**



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# J P A - J N F N E W S

## DUBLIN REVIEWS PAST, PLEDGES FUTURE

### AMBASSADOR LOURIE AT MANSION HOUSE CELEBRATION

The Israel Ambassador and Mme. Lourie were the guests of the Dublin J.N.F. Commission last Sunday and attended a banquet at the Mansion House which saw the launching of the Barmitzvah Forest project in this city. An appeal by Bernard Maisel, member of the J.N.F. administrative committee and former joint treasurer of the Fund, brought in tree subscriptions totalling £2,300.

The event additionally merited the attendance of Israel's diplomatic head because it marked also the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Dublin Commission. In point of fact, this J.N.F. group was among the first to answer the call for a land fund sent out by the Basle Congress of 1901.

The banquet had been preceded by a full day of engagements, during which the Ambassador and Mme. Lourie had taken the salute at a march-past of youth movements at the Maccabi sports grounds, and had met representatives of all Jewish bodies at a reception given by the Zionist Council of Ireland, (chairman Hyman Simmons).

To the Mansion House audience, the Ambassador put the six fundamental challenges which faced his country in this 13th year of independence. The solution to some of them, he said, rested in Israel's own hands. The others were part of a joint enterprise between the

nation in Israel and the Diaspora. In the first category were the challenge of security, of democratic institutions and of peace. In the second were such problems as immigrant absorption, economic independence and the waste lands.

Mr. Maisel preceded his appeal with a tribute to those "pillars of the J.N.F. in Dublin," Prof. J. Weingreen, Harry Leon—present chairman of the Commission and who presided at the banquet—and other leaders such as H. Simmons, J. Y. Marcus and M. Green. He went on to discuss the role of afforestation in the strengthening of the whole fabric of nationhood and in particular in taking up that challenge of the waste lands which had been described by the Ambassador.

Among the other speakers were Ernest Newman, vice-president of the Jewish representative council, Mr. Simmons and Dr. I. Cohen, Chief Rabbi of Ireland.

Walter White, J.P.A. chairman in this city, presented Mr. Lourie with a plaque, for onward dispatch to Israel, that commemorated the role in Zionist affairs of three Dublin personalities of a former generation.

The organisation of the dinner had been in the hands of a top-level Barmitzvah sub-committee, led by Leslie Watson (picture on facing page).

## LEICESTER WILL CANVASS

### DINNER CANCELLED

The sudden illness of Rev. S. I. Susman, minister of the Leicester congregation and J.P.A. vice-chairman, had compelled the local J.P.A. committee to cancel the dinner scheduled for last week to inaugurate this year's campaign. J.P.A. treasurer Hyam Morrison had planned to visit Leicester for the occasion.

As a consequence, the committee has decided to obtain this year's contributions through a week-long canvassing effort which is to begin on Sunday, June 25. It has received a letter from Mr. Morrison in which the local community was urged to take all steps to ensure that Leicester come into the national effort with as little time lost as possible.

Chairman of the campaign in this city is L. Clarfield. He is shortly to visit Israel together with his wife, and the canvassing drive is timed to commence with their return to this country. Mr. Clarfield and his committee are fortunate in having so industrious an honorary secretary as Eli Simons, and it is anticipated that the appeal will not be the loser through the regretted illness of the minister.

## IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Moss Leonard Valins and Marion Corrick on the occasion of their marriage by the mother of the bridegroom Mrs. Rebecca Valins; Presented by the J.N.F. of Ireland to H.E., Mr. Scott McLeod, Ambassador of the U.S.A. to Eire and Mrs. McLeod to mark the occasion of the 13th Blue and White Ball.

Edna Elizabeth Perris and Maurice Bursk on the occasion of their marriage by their parents Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Perris; Moss Simons and Ruth Ann Stratham on the occasion of their marriage which took place in Israel, by the Liverpool J.N.F. Auxiliary Tour Committee; Myer Freedman on the occasion of his 80th birthday by the Allerton Hebrew Congregation; Debra Polak and Stuart Polak on the occasion of their births by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Polak; David Edelman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Edelman.

Ald. and Mrs. L. Science by Hull Jewry for outstanding public services during their terms of office as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Kingston-upon-Hull 1958-1960; Jonathan Henry Sacks on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis David Sacks; David Aaron Goldberg on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg; in memory of Miriam Braham by her husband Hyman Braham.

## THEY WORKED THE £9,000 SPELL IN SHEFFIELD



Sheffield scene last week after the successful £9,000 visit of Edwin Samuel, Rachel Hubner and S. W. Gold. Also in the picture: Cyril Cantor and committee colleagues.



# JPA - JNF NEWS

## CHEQUE HANDED OVER



Blue and White committee vice-chairman H. B. Livingstone hands Golden Book certificate to Louis Plotnikoff.

A dinner party at the Central Hotel in Glasgow sweetened the pill for members of the Blue and White committee when they came together for their annual general meeting. Maurice B. Links, president of the Glasgow Commission, was in the Chair, and he was able to announce that this committee had remitted to Israel almost £100,000 during the twelve years of its existence.

A report on the past season's activities by N. Robinson listed a varied calendar of social occasions. The Blue and White committee is always on the look-out for attractive new events, and tops all with the annual boxing tournament, which obtains national television coverage.

A cheque for more than £9,000 was presented by the treasurer, A. W. Sagman, to Ram Haviv, J.N.F. director. In accepting the cheque Mr. Haviv pointed to the Blue and White committee as an example for groups to emulate throughout the country. He also put in a word for the current Barmitzvah forest project and hoped that this would attract many more new supporters to the Fund.

Golden Book certificates were presented by H. B. Livingstone to Louis Plotnikoff and Archie Shulman for their outstanding service to the committee over many years, and formal business was concluded with a speech of thanks by J. Mellick, Glasgow Commission chairman.

## "EXODUS" MAKES A ST. JOHN'S WOOD STORY

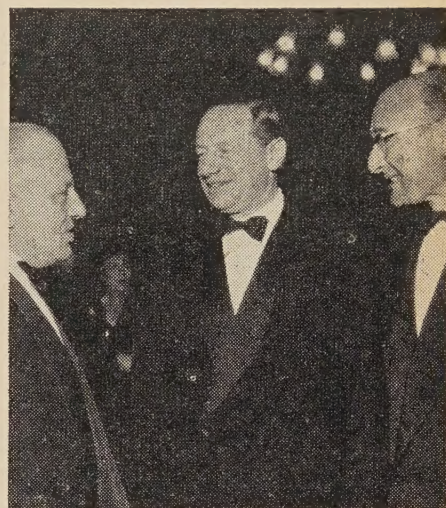
The film *Exodus* proved a most appropriate setting for the St. John's Wood Commission's latest gala function in aid of the J.N.F.'s land-reclamation work.

A cinema packed with supporters of Israel saw history—withal fictionalised—re-enacted to the degree that it gave extra significance to their own association with the young nation.

This point was naturally not lost on the St. John's Wood committee, and J. Lowenthal and M. Clements, in a message published in the souvenir brochure, wrote that "we shall this evening be reliving the epic story of how the refugees were ingathered into Israel. It must make us all feel deeply proud of the achievement of the Jewish people and at the same time cause us to renew our responsibility that the soil of Israel be fully reclaimed and made habitable for the many thousands who have still to come."

You could have joined the Commission at the cinema there and then. For Rabbi S. Goldman and Rev. M. E. Hertzberg, joint-chairmen of traditional activities, had inserted a tear-off slip in the brochure with a request that recruits fill this in and so make the group a much stronger one.

As a result of this St. John's Wood occasion, a sum of approximately £5,000 was raised. Our report would not be complete without due mention of N. Ezro, a Finchley "outsider" whose ticket-selling effort proved phenomenal.



Ambassador in Dublin. With Mr. Lourie are Harry Leon (left) and Leslie Watson.

## ATTACHE VISITS AYR

The tiny Jewish community of Ayr had a visit last week from Israel Embassy Attaché M. Raviv, and showed that the big-hearted contributors do not necessarily reside in the big cities. In fact, a sum of £800 was subscribed.

Mr. Raviv declared that he fully endorsed the Ben-Gurion philosophy concerning mutual understanding between Israel and Diaspora Jewry. He made a plea for more Hebrew studies as a factor in Jewish survival.

Cecil Freeman presided and conducted the appeal.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**E. LONDON:** Mrs. Finkleman, 94 Wrens Park House, E.5, £3.0.0. Mr. B. Linder, 29 Blackthorne Drive, E.4, £2.15.7. Mrs. Winch, 54 Friday Hill, E.4, £2.14.6. Mrs. A. Cohen, 13 Knightland Road, E.5, £2.8.0. Mrs. H. Kaufman, 18 Moresby Road, E.5, £2.5.0. Mr. S. Doltis, 39 Forest Drive West, £2.2.0. Mr. Gorin, 68 Cleveleys Road, E.5, £2.0.9. Mr. A. Einhorn, 22 Teesdale Road, E.11, £2.0.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mrs. Leah Cohen, Nevean Square, S.W.5, £5.0.0. Mr. Sopher, 3c The Mansions, Earls Court Road, S.W.5, £2.5.0. Mr. M. A. Kutchinsky, 60 Brompton Road, S.W.3, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Miss Taylor, 21 Sandringham Court, W.9, £4.7.6. Mrs. Marcus, 146 Randolph Avenue, W.9, £4.0.0. Mrs. Wolken, 123 Wellesley Court, W.9, £3.10.0. Mr. Ruben, 92 Rodney Court, W.9, £3.5.0. Dr. Berman, 207 Clive Court, W.9, £3.0.0. Mrs. N. Cutner, 18 Florence Court, W.9, £2.11.0. Mrs. Glass, 9 Florence Court, W.9, £2.10.0. Mrs. Goldman, 35 Florence Court, W.9, £2.5.6. Mrs. A. Helman, 47 Hamilton Court, W.9, £2.1.0. Mr. Winner, 39 Oakwood Court, W.9, £2.0.0. Mrs. Spiro, 29 Florence Court, W.9, £2.0.0. Mrs. Shine, 15 Blomfield Court, W.9, £2.0.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. A. Horner, 201 Grove End Gdns., Abbey Road, N.W.8, £10.10.0. Mrs. Morris, 32 Cheyne Walk, N.W.4, £5.12.6. Mr. A. Cohen, 7 Grove Hall Court, Hall Road, £5.10.0. Mr. L. Bagrit, Upper Terrace House, N.W.3, £5.5.0. Mr. Kingsley, Flat 63, 20 Abbey Road, N.W.8, £4.1.0. Mr. Gordon, 6 Fairfield Avenue, Hendon Way, N.W.4, £2.15.6. Mrs. R. Brandt, 17 Foscoate Road, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mr. A. Gold, 4 Park View, Olive Road, N.W.2, £2.8.11. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.5.0. Mr. J. Asser-

sohn, 20 Ranulf Road, N.W.2, £2.2.0. Mr. Lester, 6 Shirehall Park, N.W.4, £2.1.7. Mrs. Burchoff, 165 Ashford Court, Ashford Road, N.W.2, £2.1.6. Mrs. A. Varsanity, 67 Ashford Court, N.W.2, £2.0.2. Mr. Howard, 8 Malcolm Court, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. Paul, 11 Rundell Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Sam Levine, 216 Hendon Way, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Englander, 29 South Lodge, Grove End Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0.

**EDGWARE:** Mr. Pater, 7 Highview Ave., £2.0.0. **WEMBLEY:** Mrs. A. Kisler, 27 Lawns Court, £5.13.0. Mr. Phillip Kay, 8 Greenhill, Wembley Park, £5.5.0. Mr. J. Gervertz, 27 Uxendon Crescent, £2.11.8. Mr. C. Margolis, 30 Barn Rise, £2.2.0. Mr. K. Marx, 12 Wickliffe Gardens, £2.0.4. Mr. M. Isaacs, 23 Barn Hill, £2.0.0.

**GLASGOW:** Mrs. A. Benjamin, 595 Shields Road, S.1, £4.0.0. Mrs. J. Blashky, 46 Queen Square, S.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Madisky, 2 Nithsdale Drive, S.1, £2.5.0. Dr. G. M. Osborne, 36 Torridon Avenue, S.1, £2.2.0.

**LUTON:** Mr. and Mrs. J. Berman, 33 Westbourne Road, £16.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. Roth, 31 Felstead Way, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. Essex, 145 Wardown Crescent, £2.0.0.

**MANCHESTER:** Mrs. Levinson, 7 Barnhill Road, Prestwich, £2.17.6. Mr. N. Craft, 116 Oldham Way, M.10, £2.5.0. Mrs. Poss, 2 Parkwood Road, Princess Road, £2.2.4. Mrs. Showman, 70 Northumberland St., £2.2.0.

**MACCLESFIELD:** Dr. M. Tannenbaum, 2 Mount Pleasant, Upton, £6.16.4. Mr. and Mrs. Katzenstein Halston, Ryles Park Road, £3.0.0. Mr. S. Friedland, Highfield, Upton, £2.0.0.





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